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VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1892—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TIRED OF MR. CLEVELAND.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCING A GOOD DEMOCRAT.

CHAT FROM LABOUCHERE.

A FIRE-STRICKEN TOWN.

JUDGE JAMIESON READY.

EXERCISES AT COLLEGE.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT ANN ARBOR.

Distinguished Alumni Present from Other and Classes—The Exercises Yesterday—Art of Oratory in Which Diplomats Have Been Awarded—Saturday's Program at Ann Arbor—Preferred on Western Men—The Day at Andover—Ode to the Institution.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 27.—The celebration of the University of Michigan commenced promptly to-day in the effort of seven graduates from the profession to the good attendance record of the anniversary. Each class coming to break down from all parts and the encouragement naturally of the event in the result. The visitors include an unusual number who have been here before and have gone to other colleges, and those who graduated in the legislative study, but a special fact, that the university position. Freedom, power of thought and teaching among the many graduates. Chancellor of the Kansas State University, who nothing to the various parts, United States Senator Pomeroy, who graduated forty years ago, a specimen, in the late City School, and half a hundred other leading Michigan public men, prominent Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court was present and one of the most enjoyable and interesting persons in the city. Judge T. M. Cooley, who is from Washington, is expected to be a guest of the regular exercises in the progress to the late forces have a small part of the events. The original meetings have proved more important. The most comprehensive gathering today was that of the class of 1865. Probably not more than fifty graduates of the class, consisting of many and prominent men, were present. Many of them had not met for twenty years. The class of 1865 graduated in the days of the war. Its members were prominent in the military service of the country. Many of them were officers of high rank. Several of them were wounded in battle. Some of them were prisoners in rebel hands. Others were in the hospitals. Many of them were in the front. Many of them were in the rear. Many of them were in the middle. Many of them were in the flanks. Many of them were in the reserve. Many of them were in the advance. Many of them were in the retreat. Many of them were in the victory. Many of them were in the defeat. Many of them were in the glory. Many of them were in the shame. Many of them were in the honor. Many of them were in the dishonor. Many of them were in the life. Many of them were in the death. Many of them were in the resurrection. Many of them were in the judgment. Many of them were in the heaven. Many of them were in the hell. Many of them were in the purgatory. Many of them were in the limbo. Many of them were in the paradise. Many of them were in the inferno. Many of them were in the earth. Many of them were in the sea. Many of them were in the air. Many of them were in the fire. Many of them were in the water. Many of them were in the wind. Many of them were in the storm. Many of them were in the calm. Many of them were in the sun. Many of them were in the moon. Many of them were in the stars. Many of them were in the planets. Many of them were in the comets. Many of them were in the meteors. Many of them were in the asteroids. Many of them were in the satellites. Many of them were in the rings. Many of them were in the belts. Many of them were in the zones. Many of them were in the poles. Many of them were in the equator. Many of them were in the tropics. Many of them were in the temperate zones. Many of them were in the frigid zones. Many of them were in the torrid zones. Many of them were in the arctic zones. Many of them were in the antarctic zones. Many of them were in the north. Many of them were in the south. Many of them were in the east. Many of them were in the west. Many of them were in the northeast. Many of them were in the northwest. Many of them were in the southeast. Many of them were in the southwest. Many of them were in the center. Many of them were in the circumference. Many of them were in the diameter. Many of them were in the radius. Many of them were in the chord. Many of them were in the arc. Many of them were in the tangent. Many of them were in the secant. Many of them were in the cosecant. Many of them were in the cotangent. Many of them were in the versed sine. Many of them were in the coversed sine. Many of them were in the haversine. Many of them were in the exsecant. Many of them were in the excosecant. Many of them were in the vercosine. Many of them were in the covercosine. Many of them were in the hacovercosine. Many of them were in the hacoversed sine. Many of them were in the hacoversed cosine. Many of them were in the hacoversed tangent. Many of them were in the hacoversed cotangent. Many of them were in the hacoversed secant. Many of them were in the hacoversed cosecant. Many of them were in the hacoversed versed sine. Many of them were in the hacoversed coversed sine. Many of them were in the hacoversed haversine. Many of them were in the hacoversed exsecant. Many of them were in the hacoversed excosecant. Many of them were in the hacoversed vercosine. Many of them were in the hacoversed covercosine. Many of them were in the hacoversed hacovercosine.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

GLEANINGS OF THE PRESSWORK CHRONICLED IN CHICAGO.

Congressman Bigelow Loses a Pocketbook in Washington, Wis.—A Good Woman Recently Sought Consolation for an Incurable Complaint—A Man Hastily Leaves Beloit City to Escape Arrest for Trying to Solve Arithmetic Problems in Milwaukee.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

A CHICAGO LADY—Information from Chicago reaches Beloit to the effect that a lady of that city has found the whole story of Congressman Bigelow's pocketbook, which was lost in Washington, Wis., on the 21st inst. The lady

SECOND DAY OF THE MEET

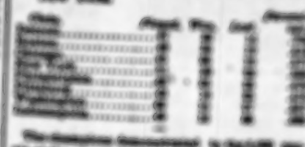
RACING RACES AT WASHINGTON PARK YESTERDAY.

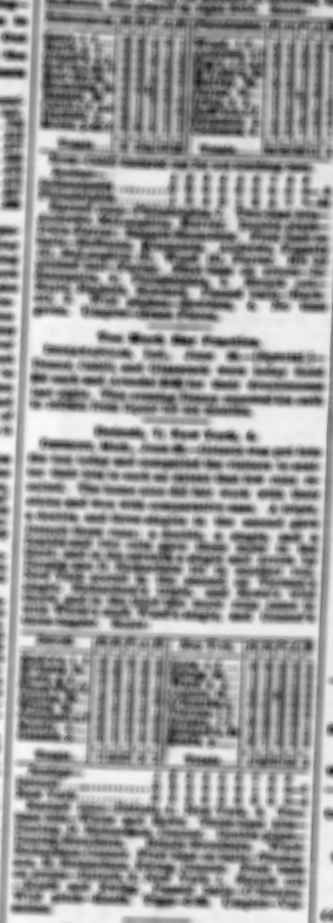
Some Cool Finishes—Favorite Wins in Five of the Six Contests—Results Captures the Oakwood Handicap, Much to the Regret of the Many Speculators—Racing Sport at Hempstead Bay—Rowing News in the West.

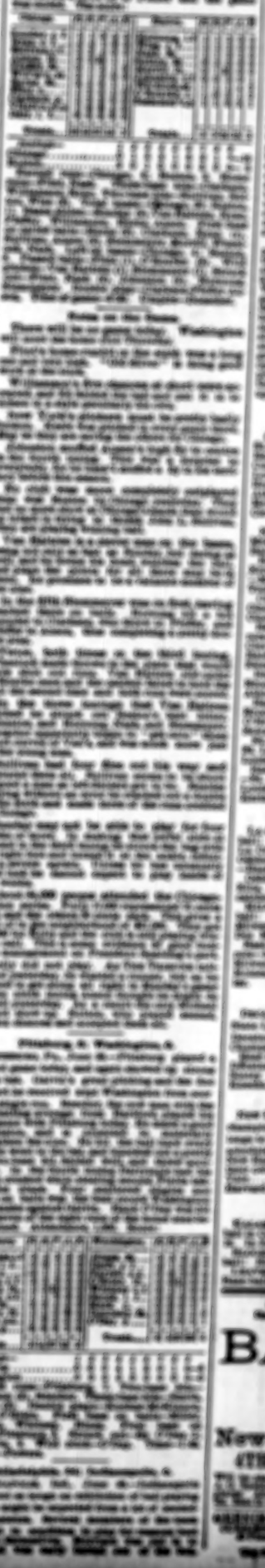
The second day's meeting of the June meeting was given yesterday at Washington Park and a cool 10 mile and nothing to say regarding the track was had, and though it was somewhat hilly from the south of the middle turn of the first that made the second to the grand stand that up hill. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were on the grounds and had a Tuesday-and a large portion of the fourth grandstand. The attendance, for the second week's racing, nearly equaled the opening Monday's, and though the track was not in the best of condition, it was much better than it was on the first day of the meeting. The first race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting. The second race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting. The third race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting. The fourth race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting. The fifth race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting. The sixth race, for all ages, was a mile and a quarter, and was won by Mr. Dwyer's fine horse Oakwood, who was the favorite in the betting.

CHICAGO IN THIRD PLACE.

THE WESTERN TEAM PUSHED DOWN ONE MORE.







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CHICAGO BASE BALL PARK.
BASE BALL
New York and Chicago
4TH OF JULY
Battle of GETTYSBURG!

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

In a riot at Algiers many Moors were killed and wounded.

A National convention of banking bodies is to assemble in this city.

The fine work vessel June 26, 1867, steamed seven miles more.

Frozen fish south of Grand Haven, Mich., are answering much valuable turbot.

All the evidence in the trial of John Surratt is now in. The arguments will begin today.

Six men were crushed to death near Portsmouth, O., by the caving in of an excavation.

In a prize-fight explosion at Wayne, N. J., three men were killed and several wounded.

Salmon Brown pleaded at the Tombs (down) counting yesterday and made an attempt.

The election of jurors to the "sunday" trials was well commenced at 10 o'clock this morning.

Great excitement is reported at Honolulu over the threatened revolution against King Kalakua.

The new constitution of the Knights of Labor has been adopted, and will be promulgated July 1.

Gen. Sheridan has been appointed to the command of the Thirteenth Corps of the French army.

Patrick Albert Tuton of Wales entered the troops in Phœnix Park, Dublin, yesterday. His weapons confined stones and bones.

O. H. Jacobs has sold to D. C. Brooks of Dalton, Mass., for $40,000, property at the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Ruth avenues.

Terms to an understanding between Great Britain and Turkey that the latter Power will evacuate Egyptian convention Monday without fail.

Gen. Lucchesi has taken a house in San Francisco with the present intention of making that city his home, so that she can commence a suit for divorce.

Gen. Francis Preston Blair, Jr., formerly colonel in the Twenty-fifth Missouri, has been appointed to the Judge Commissioner that the department of archiving the army would cost 3,000,000 francs.

Rumored advices are to the effect that $2,000,000 of gold has been shipped to this country, and that the shipments of the next ten days will amount to $5,000,000.

Ambassador Wyse denies that he offered opposition to the Pope's purpose to send a special commissioner to Ireland. The commissioner will proceed at once to Dublin.

Three men have been arrested at Alpena, Mich., who are thought to be the five robbers who opened their trunks in Harbor Springs, O., after a desperate fight, in which an officer was fatally wounded.

Fire at Shirley, Wis., destroyed two blocks of buildings and caused a loss of probably $100,000. Monday afternoon's blaze at Marshall, Wis., was still more destructive, over $1,000,000 worth of property being wiped out of existence. In the latter case many families are homeless.

In the British House of Commons last night an amendment to the Crewe bill providing that prisoners be given the same right to challenge jurors as was granted the Government, that the Government be not allowed to challenge jurors on account of their religion, and that in the trials of Irishmen one-half of the jury shall understand the language of the accused, was rejected.

An anti-Cleveland movement among Ohio Democrats is lauded as in the Tammany-Washington imposition. The nomination for Governor is said to be ringing the Buckeye Democracy into hostile ranks, and when they get home to Governor to the Republican candidate the President will be held responsible for the disaster. In Indiana, Virginia, and several other States, it is said, there is also an element in the Democratic party which demands that Cleveland be thrown overboard if the party is to win next year, and these disgruntled persons are likely to catch at the slightest sign of an organized opposition to some other State.

Greenback rates to Chicago were firm at 2 @ 2½ per cent. There was more activity for investment securities. New York exchange closed firm at 50 cents discount. Sterling exchange was firmer and quoted at 109@109½. Wall street advices suggest to the morning that gold will not decline much further. The Chicago gold exchange was generally firm, with sellers being somewhat neutral by reason of stocks. There was no sensible demand for shipment, and purchases were negative. As compared with Monday gold closed unchanged, bars and coin a shade easier, silver ½ cent lower, coin and bars ½ cent higher, ten-full, twenty ½ cent higher, five-cents 1 cent higher, and twenty-cent ½ cent higher.

The report of the United States Geological Survey about a handsome gain in the production of coal, lead, and zinc, with a decrease in the yield of copper, for last year as compared with the one next preceding. The production of coal was 16,234,732 short tons of twenty-two hundred and 2,240,114 tons of all other ores, including small quantities of anthracite mined in Arkansas and Colorado. The increase over 1866 was 1,764,814 tons, or a little more than 12 per cent, which, however, is somewhat less than the augment of production. The value of the mines is not [illegible] from an exact knowledge of the [illegible] for last year on account of failure to [illegible] returns, which accompany the [illegible] of coal is given as 10,000 tons, against 10,810 in 1865, and of zinc 6,000 tons, against 4,000 the preceding year. In copper the domestic production was 10,371,451 pounds, against 10,211,700 in 1866. If the total for last year the mines of Lake Superior contributed about one-half, showing a handsome gain, while there was a large falling off in the output from Arizona and Nevada, due to the difficulty of connecting with the product of the lake region. The concentration of copper in domestic smelters also shows the phenomenal increase of nearly 6 per cent, much of which was due to the development of extraordinary activity among the iron miners. The exports of copper for last year were 11,000,227 pounds.

TELEGRAPH INCIDENTS.

Whether Dr. Mellyen may have been wise unlike the rule of the church, there can be no denying that he lacks infinitely more than he has actually announced the primary function. His advocacy of the Nancy Grange heresy is not only a gigantic error of itself, but the assumption by which he seeks to prove the position lack foundation in fact. Witness the following utterance to a reporter, as given in the Tribune of Sunday last:

> There is the Harvest month in New York City. Scores of the best producers of the Southern States are now in the city, and there is a good deal of talk about the prices of the staple. Just how much of the crop will be sold in this city, or shipped to Liverpool, is not known. The Board of Trade has appointed a committee to look into the matter, and to report to the city, or

SENT FROM OVER THE SEA

WORDS SENT TO SHOW WE REMEMBER TO SEND GLADSTONE.

Attempts to Amend the Canadian Bill Still Met with Indirect Opposition—Comments Concerning the Egyptian Convention—The Sale of War-Exemption of the British Fleets in London—The Secretary's Home Voyage—General Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 29—In the House of Commons tonight Mr. Maurice Healy moved an amendment to the Crimes bill that provision be given the same right to challenge jurors as was granted the Government; that the Government be not allowed to challenge jurors on account of their religion; and that in the trials of newspapers outside of the city of London the jurors be summoned from the county in which the publication is issued.

The motion was rejected.

Thereupon new clauses were proposed by Conservative members for all such trials. The Government promised special sittings from time to time, and the clauses were withdrawn in the interest of speed.

Upon a motion to adjourn, the debate on Mr. T. M. Healy's point that after the passage of the bill the prosecuting counsel for the Crown would be entitled to challenge the whole panel of jurors and not merely twelve jurors, as heretofore, the evening sitting closed at 1 o'clock this morning. The Government proposed special sittings to put the remainder of the report stage of the bill through.

The Irish members declare that the Government, instead of promising to stop at a reasonable hour, refused to do so, and that the Irishmen, because of their opposition to the coercion bill, are the only members willing to remain here. The Irish members declare that the Government, by refusing to stop at a reasonable hour, are responsible for the late sitting of the House.

The Government declares that the Irish members are obstructing the passage of the bill, and that the Irish members are responsible for the late sittings.

The Irish members declare that the Government, instead of promising to stop at a reasonable hour, refused to do so, and that the Irishmen, because of their opposition to the coercion bill, are the only members willing to remain here. The Irish members declare that the Government, by refusing to stop at a reasonable hour,

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BUSINESS.

STANDING UP FOR PARKER

DETERMINED TO ABIDE BY THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Committee of Its Citizens Attends the Meeting of the County Board of Education to Protest Against the Reduction of Salaries—Plain Talk on the Part of Mr. Parker—School Finances for the Coming Year Discussed.

The citizens of Englewood were not to be put down at the meeting of the County Board of Education yesterday afternoon to protest against the reduction of salaries at the County Normal School, and all of them seemed to think the result of that institution depended solely upon the retention of Col. Parker as principal. At a salary of $5,000 a year. County Commissioner of Public Instruction Hancock, who presided, and Messrs. Bateman, Bross, Canfield, Chamberlain, Dore, Gilbert, Hall, Hamilton, Hoyne, Kirk, Lewis, Lindley, Mann, Mathews, Pearsons, Pease, Peck, Pierce, Raymond, Reed, Sabin, Sherman, Smith, Stevens, Stockton, Tilden, Tuthill, Vallette, Wheeler, Wilson, Wood, Woodhull, Young and Zeller, members of the Board, were present. Commissioner Hancock opened with a speech in which he said that the Board had been criticised severely for the reduction of salaries, and that he was willing to take his share of the censure. Proceeding with the business before the meeting, he said that the Normal School was being broken up by the reduction of salaries, and that it was for necessary economy that the Board had been forced to make the reduction. He was sorry that it was so, but he thought that the Board would be unwise to attempt to run the Normal School for less money. Mr. Parker was the best educational adviser in the country. Therefore, he thought that the Board should not attempt to run the school without him. Mr. Parker was willing to work for $5,000 a year, and he thought that the Board would be unwise to refuse to accept his services. He thought that the differences between Mr. Parker and the Board could be settled, and it was the duty of the Board to do all in its power to keep Mr. Parker at the head of the Normal School. He thought that the differences between Mr. Parker and the Board could be settled, and it was the duty of the Board to do all in its power to keep Mr. Parker at the head of the Normal School.

Commissioner Hancock then read a letter from Mr. Parker, in which he said that he was willing to work for $5,000 a year, and that he thought that the Board would be unwise to refuse to accept his services

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

A. W. Stockbridge of the New Orleans Picayune is spending a few days in this city.

William A. Russell of this city delivered the evening address before the Literary Society of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.

Dr. Matthew Simpson's body lies in state at Ocean Park Sunday evening to bid farewell to the dead. Lake Shore train will leave the Van Buren street depot at 2:30 p. m.

IN GENERAL.

The Summer Sewing Club for Christian Workers, conducted by Miss Wilkins, began its session yesterday at Farwell Hall.

Numerous reports as to what was formerly the Second Lutheran Germania Church will after July 1 apply for non-graft license in Chicago.

A. Sarvalidaus, another one of those who have been charged with selling cheap whisky at the price of a quart, was fined $50 by Justice Bonfield yesterday.

The monument yesterday on chestnut for Masonic orphans' building, was in position. It is 20 ft. 6 in. high, 7 ft. 6 in. wide at the base, 4 ft. 6 in. wide at the top, and weighs 5 tons. The stone was made yesterday at the stone yard of Robert Bonfield, and was shipped to the depot.

A meeting of the Chicago Lawyers' Club will be held in the Circuit Library next night for the purpose of organization. A. S. Trude, managing President and A. S. Trude, managing Secretary of the Illinois Law Club, will call the meeting to order. Both clubs will unite in the organization of the Chicago Lawyers' Club.

Election was made yesterday of the second set of members of Chorus A. Bur, the Chicago Trust Company, to succeed those whose terms of office expire this year. The following were elected: Charles A. Bur, Lyman J. Gage, Marshall Field, Jr., Edward T. Jeffery, Norman B. Ream, Wirt Dexter, Edward Ayer, Charles H. Hulburd, Solomon A. Smith, Walter L. Newberry, Martin A. Ryerson, Edward Lasker, Frederick T. Haskell, Charles L. Hutchinson, Charles Counselman, Arthur Caton, Charles Henrotin, Edward Sturges, Charles Fargo, Frederick W. Gookins, Charles Hitchcock, Charles Gossage, Charles Farwell, Jr., Charles Hosmer, Jr., Charles Hosmer, Jr., Charles Hosmer

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

A MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

THE DALTON GIRL'S LOVERS.

WORK OF THE PEOPLE.

IN A BECOMING DUNGEON.

THE BIG WHEAT CORNER.

WILL THE FATE OF THE SPECULATING HERO BE A WARNING?

The Full Story of the Deal Which Was Engineered by S. L. Harper of Cincinnati, Converted by the Issue of a Malicious and Sophisticated Question, Who Did not Hesitate to Risk and Wreck the Bank of Which he was Vice-President in order to Ob-tain the Funds with which to Carry out his Scheme, the Whole Result Resulted in the Ruin and Disgrace of the Originator and the Association and Bankers, and gave a Turn to the Grain Trade of Chicago from the effects of which it will be long before it recovers. That the combination failed was because it had not an unscrupulous set to take all sides of their contracts, and because its principal agents were stupid and unsophisticated to grain speculation. It held nowhere in the business element of anti-scale legislation to carry on a successful contest to wheat. The history of this remarkable deal is worth the space here fully written. It is proposed in the article to give the main details as far as they can now be ascertained.

But first it should be said that a "corner," though a crime against the community, is no worse than a "rush." The one is a device to increase artificially the value of a commodity and the other is designed to depress the real value. One is as bad as the other. One makes the consumer pay more for his wheat than it is really worth and the other makes the producer or holder sell for less than the honest value. Both are detrimental to honest trade.

For several years wheat has been steadily declining in value. With the increase in production and the facilities for handling, transporting and storing wheat, it is only natural that there should be a steady falling off in values. Speculators have not been slow to discover the fact and improve the opportunity to make money.

It will be of interest to those readers who are not familiar with the methods of handling wheat to explain briefly how it is done. Wheat is bought and sold in Chicago in two ways. One is for immediate delivery, and the other for delivery during the month in which the sale is made or during the following month. The first is called "cash wheat" and the latter "future." Cash wheat is bought and sold on the floor of the Board of Trade, and future wheat is dealt in in the Pit. Cash wheat is delivered on the spot, and future wheat is delivered on the last day of the month in which it is sold. Cash wheat is bought and sold by sample, and future wheat by grade. Cash wheat is paid for when delivered, and future wheat is paid for

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MISCELLANEOUS.